PRACTICAL WORK REPORT

ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL RATIOS TO MEASURE FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE IN VINGROUP CORPORATE

PERIODS 2017 – 2019



Arranged by :

Fibi Rizki Herdianti

1812120100

ACCOUNTING MAJOR

FACULTY OF ECONOMIC AND BUSINESS

INSTITUTE INFORMATICS AND BUSINESS DARMAJAYA

BANDAR LAMPUNG

2021



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CURRICULUM VITAE

1. Identity

Name	: Fibi Rizki Herdianti
NPM	: 1812120100
Place / Date of Birth	: Bandar Lampung, July, 31st 2000
Religion	: Moslem
Address	: Jl. Angsana Indah II, Bumi Asri Complex,
	Block H No. 104A
Nationality	: Indonesian
E-mail	: Fibirzkhrd@gmail.com
	Address

2. Education

a.	Primary School	: SDN 2 Kedamaian Bandar Lampung
b.	Junior High School	: SMPN 5 Bandar Lampung
c.	Senior High School	: SMAN 3 Bandar Lampung

I hereby declare that all the information I have stated above is true.

Which states,

Bandar Lampung, Sept, 27th 2021

<u>Fibi Rizki Herdianti</u>

NPM. 1812120100

SUMMARY

The development of the economic world with the increasing number of competition in the business world, it encourages business people who have an interest in the development of a company to feel it is very necessary to know the financial condition of the company. The company's financial condition can be seen from the company's financial statements which consist of a balance sheet, income statement, cash flow and other financial reports. We can see the good or bad a financial company by using financial ratio analysis.

Vingroup Corporate started out as a food-processing company founded by Vuong in Ukraine in 1993. The Group is a market leader across a wide range of consumerfacing business segments. Vingroup has now invested heavily in Technology and Industrials segments to expand its ecosystem in the Industry 4.0 era. In making this report author will analyze the financial ratios to see the financial performance of Vingroup Corporate.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Praise and thank author pray to Allah SWT because of his blessings that have given health so that author can finish Student Mobility program at the University of Economics and Law, which was held on August, 23rd 2019 to December, 26th 2019, and can finish this practical report work with the title **"ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL RATIOS TO MEASURE FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE IN VINGROUP CORPORATE PERIODS 2017 - 2019"** on time.

This report can finish well because of support from various parties, and not forgetting to thank:

- 1. Allah SWT, for the blessing, grace, healthy, and knowledge he gave to author.
- 2. Parents who already have full support and prayers to author.
- 3. Mr. Ir. Firmansyah Y. Alfian, MBA., MSc as the Rector of the Institut Informatika dan Bisnis Darmajaya.
- 4. Mrs. Anik Irawati, S.E., M.Sc as Supervising Lecturer who gives guidance and advice in writing this practical work report.
- 5. Mr. Toni Nurhadianto, S.E., M.Sc as the Head of Accounting Department of the Institut Informatika dan Bisnis Darmajaya.
- 6. Mr. Muhammad Dwiyan Aditya, S.Pd.,M.Pd as the Head of International Office of the Institut Informatika dan Bisnis Darmajaya.
- Student Mobility period 9 friends, who are compact, and members of International Office who helps implement student exchange program.
- 8. Edo Iman Tauhid who motivate me, pray for me and give me full support.
- 9. Alfiyyah Ulfah Zahiroh and Inggrid Linggawati Ganajaya who has been there for me while we were together in Vietnam.
- 10. All parties that I can not mention one by one, and have helped me finish this report.

11. Last but not least, I wanna thank ME. I wanna thank me for believing in me, I wanna thank me for doing all this hard work, I wanna thank me for having no days off, I wanna thank me for never quitting.

Recognizing that there are still many deficiency and mistake in the preparation and language used. Criticism and suggestions from readers are really help for the improvement of this report. I hope this report will give advantage for all of us.

Bandar Lampung, July, 31st 2021

<u>Fibi Rizki Herdianti</u>

NPM. 181212010

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of The Research

Companies are generally founded with purpose of making a profit. In this uncertain economic era, profit-based companies are required to innovate more to achieve the specified target. The development of the economic world with the increasing number of competition in the business world, it encourages business people who have an interest in the development of a company to feel it is very necessary to know the financial condition of the company.

The company's financial condition can be seen from the company's financial statements which consist of a balance sheet, income statement, cash flow and other financial reports. In general, size that often used to assess whether success or failure the management of a company is by looking at the profits earned by the company. We can see the good or bad a financial company by using financial ratio analysis. Ratio analysis often used because it is the fastest method to be applied in the performance of a company, it can also produce information that will be easier to read and interpret.

Researcher is interested in choosing Vingroup because it is the largest conglomerate in Vietnam. It is focusing on technology industry, real estate development, retail, and services ranging from healthcare to hospitality. The goal to be achieved with this research is to determine the financial performance of Vingroup Corporate using financial ratio analysis.

1.2 Scope of The Research

Practical work is an action of what has been learned while at the university and do it into practice in the workplace, this course is required for undergraduate students who have met certain requirements. Practical work is required because it will be very helpful after graduation, so that students become accustomed in the workplace and not surprised.

Practical work is a mandatory task when exchanging program to the University of Economics and Law Vietnam. This report discusses about the financial performance of Vingroup Corporate by analyzing their financial ratios.

1.3 Use of The Research

1.3.1 Benefits

1. Benefit for Students

It can be a learning tools for students in implementing the knowledge they get from the university, and train students to enter working environment.

2. Benefit for IIB Darmajaya

Students are able to emphasize the existence of universities as the institutions that are able to produce students who are ready to be used by companies.

3. Benefit for Companies

Open job opportunities for student.

1.3.2 Purpose

Measure the performance of the Vingroup Corporate periods 2017-2019 from its financial ratios.

1.4 Place and Time of Implementation

Student mobility program was held on August 26, 2019 to December 26, 2019 at the Faculty of Economics, University of Economics and Law, Vietnam.

1.5 Systematic of Writing

Systematics of writing is made in order to get an overview and facilitate understanding of this report. Systematics of writing in this report can be divided into five chapters with the following systematics:

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

This chapter is described about background, scope of the research, benefits and purpose of practical work program, place and time of implementation of practical work program, and systematics of writing.

CHAPTER II GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE COMPANY

This chapter is about description of the company, company history, company vision and mission, main line of the business/ activities of the company, company location, and organizational structure.

CHAPTER III COMPANY PROBLEM

This chapter discusses the problems faced by the company and how to solve the problems.

CHAPTER IV RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter discusses the results of author's analysis regarding the analysis of financial rations of the company performance of Vingroup Corporate

CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter contains conclusion provided by author from the results of the report conducted and suggestion from the analysis of financial ratios on the performance of Vingroup Corporate.

CHAPTER II

GENERAL DESCIPTION OF THE COMPANY

2.1 Company History

Vingroup Corporate started out as a food-processing company founded by Vuong in Ukraine in 1993. The company was moved to Vietnam in 2000 as Vuong wished to contribute to the development of his home country. In 2013, he became the first Vietnamese to make it into the Forbes rankings of the world's wealthiest people. In its early days, Vingroup focused on developing hospitality, commercial, and residential properties under the Vinpearl and Vincom brands (General Information, 2017).¹

Vingroup has both a long history and a strong track record of establishing new businesses(Corporate Profile, 2018).² The Group is a market leader across a wide range of consumer-facing business segments. Vingroup has now invested heavily in Technology and Industrials segments to expand its ecosystem in the Industry 4.0 era. Vingroup Joint Stock Company ("Vingroup" or "The Group") is one of the largest listed companies in Vietnam as measured by market capitalization. With its long-term vision of sustainability, Vingroup has initially focused on developing hospitality, commercial, and residential properties under the Vinpearl and Vincom brands. Today, Vingroup competes in five business segments: property, hospitality and entertainment, consumer retail, social infrastructure services, and industrial(Annual report, 2017).³ The company has enhanced its brand cachet by targeting its Vincom shopping malls and Vincom Village residential areas at affluent customers.

 $^{^1}$ General Information, '" P R E S E RV I N G T H E STA RT U P M I N DS E T "'.

² 'Vietnamese People Living in France' <http://www.uakron.edu/dotAsset/1545229.pdf>.

³ Lisa. Gitleman, '済無No Title No Title No Title', *Paper Knowledge . Toward a Media History of Documents*, 2014.

2.2 Vision and Mission of The Company

2.2.1 Vision

With the goal of market leadership and sustainable development, Vingroup aims to become one of the most respected companies not only in Vietnam but also in the region. We will achieve this goal by improving production quality and service levels, by improving the quality of life for the Vietnamese people, and by raising the reputation of the nation in the world.

2.2.2 Mission

Customers

Vingroup will provide products and services that meet international standards while reflecting the customs and cultural values of Vietnam. Products and services must anticipate changes and lead the trends.

Shareholders and Business Partners

The Company will uphold a spirit of cooperation, emphasizing mutual development and respect for partners by emphasizing the creation of long-term sustainable value.

Employees

Vingroup will maintain a dynamic, creative, and respectful work environment that enables employees to achieve their maximum potential.

Vietnamese Society

The Company will demonstrate its corporate social responsibility by harmonizing its corporate goals with the values of the communities in which it does business.

2.3 Main Line of Business/ Activities of The Company

Vingroup is one of the biggest private conglomerate in Asia with a market capitalization value of around US \$16 billion. As a multi-sector corporation, Vingroup focuses on three main areas: technology, industrials, property – services. Vingroup continues to pioneer and lead consumer trends in each of its businesses introducing Vietnamese consumers to a brand new, modern life-

style with international-standard products and services. Vingroup has created a respected, well-recognized Vietnamese brand and is proud to be one of the nation's leading private enterprises.

2.4 Company Location

The company is headquarters Vinhomes Riverside, Long Bien District, Hanoi, Vietnam.



Figure 1. Imagine of The Building Location

Source : https://www.google.co.id/maps/place/VinGroup/

2.5 Organizational Structure



Figure 2. Chart of the Vingroup's organizational structure.

Source : Vingroup Corporate profile

CHAPTER III

COMPANY PROBLEM

3.1 Analysis of Company Problem

3.1.1 Problem Finding

The problem that was found in the financial statements of the Vingroup Corporate for the period 2017-2019, author found decrease and increase in the balance sheet and income statement. Therefore, author is interested in conducting a ratio analysis to measure the company's financial performance for the 2017-2019 period.



Chart 1. Profit Fluctuation Periods 2017-2019

Source: Processed Data

3.1.2 Formulation of The Problem

Based on the problem described, the formulation of the problem in this report is: Analysis of Financial Ratios to Measure Financial Performance In Vingroup Corporate Periods 2017-2019.

3.1.3 Problem Framework

To see the financial performance of the company, the first step is to analysis the company's profitability and liquidity ratios.

3.2 Theoritical Basis

3.2.1 Financial Ratio Analysis

John (2015, pp. 11-12) stated that ratios are tools utilized by analysts as part of the analytical process to understand different aspect of a business.⁴ Ratios are based on logical known relationships between financial statement line items such as assets and liabilities or revenue and expense. Financial ratios show the relationship between different data points in order to make decisions.

As part of their analysis and financial reporting functions, financial executives need to provide critical decision, making information, both internally to general managers, division heads and department heads, and externally to investors and financial institutions. A variety of ratios exists to assist financial managers to summaries and analysis the financial statements including balance sheet, income statement and statement of cash flows.

3.2.2 Types of Financial Ratio Analysis

According to John's (2015, pp. 28-38), there are several types of financial ratios:

1. Liquidity Ratios

Liquidity ratios measure company's ability to meet its short-term obligations (liquidity).

a. Current Ratio

⁴ John Gillingham, 'Financial Ratios & Analysis Accounting Play', 2015, 1–176.

The current ratio is the broadest measure of short-term liquidity because it takes into consideration all available liquid assets, including inventory and accounts receivable.

Current Assets $\sim 100\%$

b. Quick Ratio

The quick ratio is a more conservative liquidity indicator because it excludes inventory from the numerator.

Quick Ratio = $\frac{\text{Current Assets - Inventory}}{\text{Current Liabilities}} \times 100\%$

2. Profitability Ratios

Profitability ratios are used to identify the level and quality of earnings. Profitability is a measure of net earnings, relative to components used to generate earnings. Profitability is also a measure of efficiency, providing evidence for how well a company utilizes things like assets or equity in order generate both revenue and profit.

a. Profit Margin

The profit margin ratio is an important measure and point of consideration for any user. It measures the total profit of a company relative to total sales.

Profit Margin = $\frac{\text{Net Income}}{\text{Net Sales}} \times 100\%$

b. Return on Assets

The return on assets (ROA) ratio measures relationship between net earnings and assets.

Return on Assets = $\frac{\text{Net Income}}{\text{Net Assets}} \times 100\%$

c. Return on Equity

Return on equity (ROE) measures profitability relative to shareholder investment, or equity. This ratio is generally considered the best measure of profitability and is strongly favored by investors.

Return on Equity = $\frac{\text{Net Income}}{\text{Equity}} \times 100\%$

3.2.3 Understanding of Financial Performance

Financial performance is the company's financial condition over a certain period that includes the collection and use of funds measured by several indicators of capital adequacy ratio, liquidity, leverage, solvency, and profitability(Didin, Jusni & Mochamad, 2018).⁵ Financial performance is the company's ability to manage and control its resources.

Financial performance principally reflects business sector outcomes and results that show overall financial health of the sector over a specific period of time. It indicates that how well an entity is utilizing its resources to maximize the shareholders wealth and profitability. Although a complete evaluation of a firm's financial performance takes into account many other different kind of measurement used in the field of finance and statistical inference is financial ratios.

3.3 The Method Used

The method to be used is to calculate the liquidity ratio and the profitability ratio.

3.3.1 Liquidity Ratio

a. Current Ratio

Current Ratio = $\frac{\text{Current Assets}}{\text{Current Liabilities}} \times 100\%$

⁵ Didin Fatihudin, Jusni, and Mochamad Mochklas, 'How Measuring Financial Performance', *International Journal of Civil Engineering and Technology*, 9.6 (2018), 553–57.

b. Quick Ratio

Quick Ratio =	Current Assets - Inventory	- × 100%
	Current Liabilities	- × 100%

3.3.2 Profitability Ratio

a. Profit Margin

Profit Margin = $\frac{\text{Net Income}}{\text{Net Sales}} \times 100\%$

b. Return on Assets

Return on Assets = –	Net Income	- × 100%
	Net Assets	- × 100%

c. Return on Equity

	Net Income	
Return on Equity = \cdot		$\times 100\%$
	Equity	

CHAPTER IV

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Result

RATIO	2017	2018	2019	RATIO
				AVERAGE
Liquidity				
Current	81.08%	123.83%	108.88%	104.59%
Ratio	35.74%	73.38%	62.65%	57.25%
Quick Ratio				
Profitability				
Profit	6.32%	5.07%	5.9%	5.76%
Margin	19.97%	43.4%	41.83%	35.06%
ROA	10.75%	6.25%	6.39%	7.79%
ROE				

Table 4.1 Research Result and Discussion

Source : Proccessed Data

4.2 Discussion

4.2.1 Liquidity Ratio

a. Current Ratio

Current ratio is a way to find out and measure the ability of a company to pay off the debts. From the above ratios, that can be seen that the amount of current ratio in 2017 is 81.08%, the current ratio in 2018 is 123.83% increased by 42.75%, and the current ratio in 2019 is 108.88% decreased by 14.95%. The decline in 2019 was due to the increase in the value of current liability, while the increase in 2018 because the increase in current asset, which was

greater than the increase in current liability. The current ratio in 2018 and 2019 are always above industry average. This causes THE COMPANY IS LIQUID because it has reached the industry average.

b. Quick Ratio

Quick ratio is to measure a company is able to meet its short-term obligations with its most liquid assets. Quick ratio in 2017 is 35.74%, in 2018 is 73.38% increased by 37.64%, and quick ratio in 2019 is 62.65% decreased by 10.73%. The increase in 2018 was due to decrease in value of current liability, while in 2019 decrease because increase in the value of current liability. The quick ratio in 2018 and 2019 are always above industry average. This causes THE COMPANY IS LIQUID because it has reached the industry average.

4.2.2 Profitability Ratio

a. Profit Margin

Profit margin is to measure of a company earnings. In 2017 is 6.32%, then in 2018 is 5.07% decreased by 1.25%, in 2019 is 5.9% increased by 0.83%. The increase occur due to increasing profits and the decrease occur due to decreasing profits. The profit margin in 2017 is above industry aerage but in 2018 it is under industry average and come back to above industry average again in 2019. It can be concluded that profit margin in this company is GOOD.

b. Return on Assets

Return on assets is provides how much profit a company is able to generate from assets. In 2017 is 19.97%, in 2018 is 43.4% increased by 23.43%, then in 2019 is 41.83% decreased by 1.57%. the decline that occurred in 2019 was due to net income that was smaller than increase in total asset value, and for the increase in 2018 because increase in the value of net income is less than increase in the value of total asset. The larger this ratio, the better for company, the conclusion is that Return on Assets in Vingroup corporate is GOOD

enough because in 2018 and 2019 it is always above industry average.

c. Return on Equity

Return on equity is the amount of net income returned as a percentage of equity. In 2017 is 10.75%, then in 2018 is 6.25% decreased by 4.5%, in 2019 is 6.39% increased by 0,14%. Increase in 2019 occurred because increase in net profit was smaller than increase in equity. While the decrease in 2018 was due to the opposite, decrease in net income. The larger this ratio, the better for company, the conclusion is that Return on Equity in Vingroup corporate is NOT GOOD enough because in 2018 and 2019 it is under industry average.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion

Based on the calculation of the ratios that have been carried out from 2017 to 2019 for the assessment of financial performance using financial ratio analysis, namely the liquidity ratio and profitability ratio at Vingroup Corporate, Vietnam, it can be concluded that the performance of the Vingroup Corporate based on the results from the liquidity ratio analysis above illustrates the condition of the company that is good, it can be seen from the calculation of the current ratio which has increase significantly in 2018, the significant increase also occurred in the quick ratio calculation in 2018. Then the profitability analysis above describes a sufficient condition, during the three periods although experiencing fluctuation but with increase trend.

5.2 Suggestion

After author analyze, calculation and obtain the above conclusion, author provide suggestion for the company, the Vingroup Corporate should optimize the use of current assets and reduce current liabilities so that liquidity increases.

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ATTACHMENT



Given A Certificate by Representative of the International Office of University of Economics and Law (UEL), Virtnam.



Celebrating Mid-Autumn Festival.



Celebrating UEL's Day.



UEL Sport Day.



Celebrating one of our Vietnamese friend's birthday.



Farewell party with ERO team.

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FORMULIR

FORM BIMBINGAN PENULISANLAPORAN PRAKTEK KERJA PENGABDIAN MASYARAKAT (PKPM)

Nama	FIBI PIZKI HERDIANTI
NPM / Kelas	. 1812120100 /
Tempat KP/PKPM	University of Economic and Law, Vietnam
Nama Pembimbing	New york of Chard
	Analysis of Financial Ratios to Measure Financial Performance in
Judul Laporan	Vingroup Corporate Periods 2017-2019

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4.	25-9-2021	Revisi discussion	1
S.	26-3-2021	Acc Student Mobility Report	()



No.Dokumen : 4.FM-S.08.08 Tanggal Berlaku : 07 Juli 2017



FORMULIR KEGIATAN PRAKTEK KERJA PENGABDIAN MASYARAKAT (PKPM)

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NPM	1812120100	
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Nama	FIBI RIZKI HEPDIANTI	
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Revisi: 00

Tanagal Berlaku : 07 Juli 2017

DARMAJAYA

FORMULIR KUNJUNGAN PRAKTEK KERJA PENGABDIAN MASYARAKAT

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M. Duryan Aditya. S.P. M. P. Dosen Permining Lapangan

Tanggal Berlaku : 03 April 2018

Revisi: 03

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FORMULIR

FORM PENGAJUAN JUDUL PRAKTEK KERJA PENGABDIAN MASYARAKAT (PKPM)

Nama	FIBI RIZKI HERDIANITI
NPM	1812120100
Program Studi	SL AKUNTANSI
Pembimbing PKPM	ANIK IRAWATI . S.E., M.Sc

Judul Yang Diajukan :

Latar Belakang Bandar Lampung, 29-09-2021 Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan, Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan,
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17.

VIETNAM NATIONAL UNIVERSITY - HOCHIMINH CITY UNIVERSITY OF ECONOMICS AND LAW

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLETION

This certificate is presented to:

FIBI RIZKI HERDIANTI

Date of Birth: 31/07/2000

For successfully completing

STUDENT EXCHANGE PROGRAMME

at University of Economics and Law

from 01st September, 2019 to 24th December, 2019

Assoc. Prof. Le Vu Nam

Number of Certificate: 0191/DHKTL_QHDN

MUUN

VICE RECTOR

ON BEHALF OF RECTOR

Ho Chi Minh City, Dec 24^a, 2019